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No. 84 Market street, has, without doubt, the best old Brandy in the city, and sold at very low rates. No fancy prices.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. tf

Pain Paint,

Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store 88 Market street. MT

The Portable Pipe Organ.

We herewith publish the opinions of eminent clergymen and professional musicians expressed on the merits of the Portable Pipe Organ of Messrs. Derrick, Feigemaker & Co., for which Messrs. Hammer & Torrge, No. 56 Seventh street, are the sole agents for Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

Professor George W. Morgan, the eminent organist of Grace Church, New York, writes: "Messrs. D., F. & Co.'s your Portable Pipe Organs are a great improvement on the Reed Organs, and I recommend them with pleasure and satisfaction, and wish you every success in your new undertaking."

Again he writes: "Messrs. Derrick, Feigemaker & Co. Gentlemen:—Having the honor to hold the position of organist to the Grand Louge of the State of New York, and music being essential in all the degrees of Masonry, I take the liberty of recommending to all the lodges in the State, the Pipe Organs, manufactured by you, as the most suitable for all lodge purposes."

The following excellent musical authorities agree in recommending the Portable Pipe Organs as superior to the Reed Organs, and as very excellent instruments:

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S. D. Warren, Organist of All Souls Church, New York.

Harry Oyington, Instructor of Music, New York.

Edward N. Raymond, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newvgace, Michigan.

John M. Abbott, Organist of the Church of the Savior, Brooklyn, L. I.

Geo. F. Bristow, Organist the Covenant and Director of Musick in the New York Public Schools.

Wm. Berge, Musical Director, New York.

H. N. Cutler, Musical Director, New York.

William H. Walter, Musical Director, New York.

S. N. Patterson, Organist, New York.

E. R. Thomas.

Wm. R. Bassford, Organist of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

And many others.

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Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. MT

Boquets,

At J. R. & A. Murdock's, 112 Smithfield street.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines, over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. An assortments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adapted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner Sh. Clair and Penn streets. MWS

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So'd only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. MT

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Is *Soney's*, No. 168 Wylie, near Ross street. If you want the best French Merinoes, wool Delaines best 4-4 Ticking, best Prints, Cassimeres, Breakfast Shawls, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, elegant Plaids, bleached Canton Flannels, Blankets, Gents' Furnishing Goods, go at once to Soney's—*the cheapest Dry Goods house in Pittsburgh.* MWS

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdocks, 112 Smithfield street.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimmings and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

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Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

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And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Baker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

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At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. tf

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Considerable excitement was created in Havana by a shoemaker murdering his wife by chopping her into small pieces with an ax.

Advices are received from Hayti, stating that the revolution in the Southern part of the Island has become general. Gen. Solomon, present minister to European Courts, was proclaimed President in place of Salnave. All the principal towns are in arms against the Government, and the authority of Salnave.

The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool on the 1st, arrived in New York on Saturday. She reports on the 12th, off Sable Island, she saw a large American ship on fire. The crew had evidently left her.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board of New York has been removed.

Powerful influences have been brought to bear for the purpose of inducing Lord Stanley to remove the British minister near the government of Hayti. The reply of the British government is equivocal, and the minister will be removed.

Advices from La Guayara state that the American whaling schooner Hannah Grant, while at anchor off the coast, was deserted by some of her crew in boats, who were made prisoners on landing by the Spano Indians. A number of the crew aboard got arms and assisted in seizing the vessel. The precise spot at which the occurrence took place is not stated. A United States man-of-war is expected to obtain redress.

Owing to the attempt of the British Government to unite British Columbia with the Dominions of Canada, resolutions have been introduced in the California Legislature, in which it is set forth that it is of the utmost importance to the Pacific States and to the whole Union that British Columbia be annexed to the United States; that our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge the Government at Washington to use all honorable means to acquire said territory, and that Government be instructed to telegraph the resolutions to the President and members of Congress from California and the other Pacific States.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: A bill in equity was filed to-day in *nisi prius*, on motion of John Fallen. The Court granted a rule to show cause on Saturday why the city of Philadelphia should not be ordered to advance to the plaintiff the amount required to pay counsel fees and costs of suit, and asking the Supreme Court of this State to rescue Girard College by taking its management from the present political guardians, councils of the consolidated city, and placing it in a permanent board of directors, to be selected by the court from this locality, and with qualifications indicated in Girard's will.

A Toronto dispatch says: Provisional gunboats are being got ready for service on the opening of navigation. They will be temporarily manned by the naval brigade, now in commission. A gunboat will be stationed at Prescott. The Imperial gunboats will be ready in the spring to assist in patroling the lakes.

A dispatch from Montreal says a report is current here that only three of the Nova Scotia members who have given assent to the confederation intend to return to Ottawa.

At Richmond, on Saturday, Judge Underwood remanded Churchwell Combs to the custody of the military. He decided that Congress, which was the war making power, has not yet declared peace, and the country being in a state of armistice, the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody. The case goes up to the Supreme Court.

A Democratic mass meeting was held Saturday night in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, which was densely crowded. J. N. Leachew was President. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Johnson, and affiliating with the Northern Democracy. Ex-Governor John B. Weller, of California, and E. M. Terger, of Missouri, addressed the meeting.

The wife of Colonel G. S. Gibbings was killed in Galveston on Friday, by jumping from a carriage while the horses were running away. The Colonel and three little daughters escaped unhurt.

The American Theater on Sansom street, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was the oldest and largest theater in the city.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1868. NO. 133.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Military District.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE SAME.

Gen. Thomas to be Retired.

The Mission to Great Britain.

The National Democratic Convention.

Delinquency in New Lisbon Postoffice.

Alabama Constitution Probably Ratified.

Gen. McClellan Named for Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1868.

The New Department.

A bill has been prepared to-day, which will probably be introduced in Congress on Monday, defining what shall constitute the Military Districts of the country, and virtually abolishing the new department of the Atlantic, just created by Executive order. As the restoration of Adjutant General Thomas seems to be looked upon with disfavor, and as having some connection with this department, a bill has also been prepared to place him on the retired list of the army. Congressmen seem to look upon the new military department as a dangerous thing, and every effort will be made to legislate it out of existence. In the meantime the arrival of General Sherman is anxiously looked for, to see what course he will pursue. His friends have telegraphed him to come on and take command and not to resign.

The President and Secretary Seward have been closeted all day, and the gossipers persist in declaring that their conference relates to the English mission. It is now somewhat doubtful if the name of General McClellan is sent to the Senate as Minister to England. Mr. Seward opposes him and favors, it is said, Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

Unfounded Story.

On inquiry in official quarters to-day it is learned that there is no truth in the published statement that additional troops have been ordered to this Department or especially to the city of Washington.

No Vacancies.

The Treasury officials give notice that there are no vacancies in the Department, and that it is useless for persons to continue to make application for position.

Not True.

There is not a word of truth in the story afloat that Secretary McCulloch contemplates resigning the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department to accept the position of financial agent of Jay Cooke & Co., at London. It is the old story revamped, and would not be worth contradicting save for the fact that some importance seems to be attached to it by distant journals.

Pardoned Criminals.

A report prepared at the Attorney General's Office will shows that that the number of counterfeiters and persons convicted of passing counterfeit money that have been pardoned is about one hundred. The number of individuals convicted of forgery is about twenty-five. One or two appear in the list of pardons that were convicted of forgery and perjury. The report shows that the number of such criminals who have received Executive clemency is about one hundred and thirty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1868.

National Democratic Convention.

Competition among the principal cities West and East to be selected as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention is quite lively. Louis J. Bogy is here on behalf of St. Louis, backed by authority to make very liberal terms. Wash McLean has been in New York for some time working for Cincinnati, and will be here in time for the meeting of the National Convention on the 22d. Chicago has a delegation on the way here in behalf of that city. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore will enter the lists also.

Senate Programme.

The reconstruction debate will not be resumed in the Senate for some time. The case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, will be voted on to-morrow. Mr. Sherman's funding bill will then come up, and will be the subject of a lengthy debate.

Delinquent Postmaster.

The Postoffice Department is in receipt of information that the postoffice at New Lisbon, Ohio, is in a state of delinquency. The postmaster is a brother-in-law of Vallandigham. An investigation has been ordered, and is now going on.

The Alabama Constitution,

Special dispatches to the *Chronicle* from Alabama represent that there is well founded belief that the Alabama Constitution is ratified. The returns of the election are much larger than were at first telegraphed.

Gen. McClellan for the War Office.

The President announces to his friends that he will probably nominate to the Senate a new Secretary of War during the next ten days. He has again been urged to appoint Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, but inclines to General McClellan, who will, as things now look, receive the nomination for the War Department instead of the English mission.

Another Reconstruction Supplement:

A new supplementary reconstruction bill will be introduced in the House during the present week. One has already been prepared by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. It requires among other things only a majority of the votes cast on the question to ratify a State Constitution.

Brevet Rank Refused.

Senator Sherman has received a dispatch from his brother, General Sherman, now at the West, in which he positively refuses to accept the proposed brevet rank in the United States army, even should President Johnson's recommendation be indorsed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1868.

THE GRANT-HANCOCK CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House to-day the Speaker submitted the following, in compliance with the resolution of the House of February 14th, 1868:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence between General Hancock and myself relative to removal by General Hancock of councilmen in the city of New Orleans. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Telegram received at Washington, February 7th, 1868, from the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District:

NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1868.

GEN. U. S. GRANT: I have removed the nine members of the City Council, two white and seven colored, for contempt of orders of the military commander, in proceeding to an election for a Member for the Second District, and which is an elective office under the laws by the people, and not by the Board for the purpose. The election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the Council were referred to Gen. Sheridan's order forbidding election until revised instructions was completed, without authority of the Commanding General, and to which effect the members voted for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed, as I am informed, by ballot-box stuffing, more than these, left and broke the quorum. A case in point is in the order of October 31st, 1867, removing the Jefferson City Councils for a like offense. My action in this matter was in accordance with the power granted by the reconstruction act, which allows the District Commander to make or remove persons from office, and provides, from time to time, for the performance of the duties of persons removed by appointment.

[Signed] WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1868.

MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, NEW ORLEANS:—Suspend action in removing additional members of New Orleans until full report of reasons is sent. Answer by telegram. U. S. GRANT, General.

By telegram received at Washington, 9 A. M., February 11, 1868:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 2:30 P. M., February 10, 1868.

GEN. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States:—Your dispatch of the 7th of February, directing me to suspend my Order No. 28, of the 5th of December, removing certain members of the City Council of New Orleans until a full report of the reasons therefor should be sent, was received at 10 P. M. to-day. I request that you will reconsider your action, and that my order in the premises be permitted to remain in force until you have the full report of the reasons called for by you. I will then submit to you the full report which was given, giving as full a statement of my reasons for acting as I thought I was made. I referred you to the letter of General Sheridan, dated October 31st, which you have on file at your headquarters, and to the letter of General Sheridan, previously notified of this order by me. I also referred you to an order of General Sheridan issued in the case of the last set forth a parallel case, and believed that I was acting in accordance with the law which you have on file. In that case an election was ordered to fill a vacancy in the Board of Councilmen, involved by General Mower, which appeal you have not sustained. The order of General Sheridan's order, and my letter to him, of General Sheridan's order, and my letter to him, of General Sheridan's order, and my letter to him,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within a few hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

GOOD NEWS from New Hampshire! MONTGOMERY BLAIR has gone there to stump for the Democrats. Defeat has ever followed his entrance into the field, and as if to make the event sure, HENRY CLAY DEAN has been given a show in the campaign. On the Republican side General SICKLES, General COCHRAN and several Congressional orators are speaking. The election takes place on the 10th of March. The Republicans, who are conducting the canvass under the banner of GRANT, do not for a moment doubt that victory awaits them.

KENTUCKY is Democratic to the backbone, and is relied on to give an almost countless majority for the Democratic nominee, whoever he happens to be. The resignation of Mr. GUTHRIE creates a vacancy in the United States Senate. It is a striking commentary on the political soundness of the State and the "natural affinities" of the Democratic party, that Kentucky is restrained from electing to the United States Senate either JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE or the rebel General BUCKNER by the knowledge that neither would be admitted to seats in that body. Democratic ascendency only is needed to remove the disabilities from these and similar patriots and bring them back to power.

THOUGH the Bankrupt act has been in operation more than eight months, only some six hundred and sixty or seventy petitions have yet been filed under it in the city of New York. Those who have reflected much upon the subject anticipated that within this period the number would have been five-fold greater. This indicates that, though the times are stringent, and the aid of the law is invoked by some, the number of persons who are so hopelessly in debt as to seek to escape from their embarrassments through its provisions, is much smaller than was generally supposed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

What is true of New York as to the number of applicants for discharge in Bankruptcy, is equally true of the whole country. If anything is to be inferred from it, it is that the country is financially sound, and that little occasion existed for the law. The *Sun* but repeats what is the general impression in the business world, when it says: "It is encouraging to believe that the 'winter of our discontent' is drawing to a close, and that the approaching spring will witness a revival in all the more valuable departments of industry, whereat capital and labor shall be made glad."

PHILADELPHIA ALARMED.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* hopes the Petroleum Inspection bill, which it says "has been passed by the Legislature with unusual promptitude," will be vetoed by Gov. GEARY. As it understands it,

"The bill applies to Philadelphia only, and why this is so can only be explained upon the theory that it is designed merely to make a lucrative office for some one *here*. If the general principle of the bill is good it is as good for Pittsburgh as for this city. This is one strong objection to it. Another is that it increases the number of officials that the dealer in petroleum must see before he can get his oil into the hands of the purchaser. This makes additional delays on top of those caused by the United States examination; these delays being already embarrassing and vexatious. A third objection is, that it duplicates fees to officers without any corresponding public benefit."

The *American and Gazette* joins the *Ledger* in condemning the bill, on the ground that it will operate against the Petroleum trade of Philadelphia, and in favor of New York, where no such tax exists. The Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Corn Exchange are called upon to take prompt action. The last named paper says:

"If we cannot succeed in arresting this legislation now upon the irresponsible of its completion, these bodies should authorize for a regular, legal and speedy punishment of the members of the two Houses most prominently connected with the passage. Nothing short of vigorous action will answer."

This is encouraging. Here we find Philadelphia all alive in view of a ten cent a barrel tax, but it has not had a word to say, while for two years the Pennsylvania Railroad, by its excessive rates, has been discriminating against the Petroleum trade of both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh more than four times ten cents a barrel. Pittsburgh purposes, if she must, to find relief by going to Baltimore. Will Philadelphia join us in an effort to retain the Petroleum trade? Half the zeal manifested to avoid the ten cent tax might, if properly applied, effect this object.

THE JAPANESE AND THEIR ASIATIC OPPOSITES.

The Philadelphia *North American* referring to certain Japanese boys receiving instruction in American schools, says: "We understand that the Japanese in all of the schools excel in the exact sciences, and that they manifest a great taste for machinery; matters that will be important when, in a short time, those students become teachers and Governors among their countrymen."

The Japanese are a people almost unique among the nations of Asia, and perhaps from no other Asiatic people do they differ more widely than from the Hindoos. The Japanese are a very practical people. They are much more under the influence of reason than of the imagination. They have for centuries striven to acquire dominion over the material world, have gained considerable mastery of it, and are ever ready to enter and subdue any fresh region to which an opening happens to be made. They have poetry—but it is not marked by strong imagination. The Hindoos owe their theology to an imagination so powerful as to disdain the limits of space and time. It shows its vigor in annihilating this sublunary world and in creating others infinite in extent and in duration. "Existence sees it spurn her bounded reign and panting time toils after it in vain." The Hindoo disdains the material world about him, and the triumphs over it achieved by the men of the West seem to him of paltry worth. He asks—what is the use of them? "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." The more he wants and the more he values worldly possessions the lower he sinks in the estimate of the truly good and great. What, he asks, are the mightiest and most astounding achievements of Anglo-Saxon inventive genius compared with the performances of the holy *Jogi* who by abstinence and bodily austerities, has annihilated his own passions—who by meditation has attained to union with Deity—and who has fire enough within him to burn up all the sin in the world? Nor do the books of the Christian West seem to him more worthy of admiration, or reverence. There is a literature which he reverences, the huge poems, commentaries, and treatises on law, logic and grammar, written in the ancient language of his country. That ancient language—called Sanscrit—was described by Sir WILLIAM JONES, who had studied it, as being "of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either." In this language there is still extant a treatise on grammar, written by PANINI, which is pronounced by the philologists of Germany the most profound and philosophical work of the kind ever given to the world. In a Sanscrit work entitled *Surya Sidhanta*, composed not later than A. D. 400, there is a system of trigonometry, not only far superior to anything known to the Greeks, but containing theorems unknown in Europe before the sixteenth century. The ancient Hindoos were also acquainted with several properties of the circle, which were first discovered in Europe not three hundred years since. In arithmetic, the same ancient people invented the decimal notation seventeen hundred years ago. ARYA BHATTA, the first great Hindoo algebraist, probably lived in the fourth century of our era, and was, therefore, a contemporary of DIOPHANTUS, who first wrote on algebra in Greek. Mathematicians admit that the Hindoo was greatly superior to the Greek writer. He knew how to resolve equations involving several unknown quantities, and seems to have barely missed some of the most important discoveries of modern European algebraists. It is besides certain that ARYA BHATTA must have found the science in an advanced state when he began his studies. But we intended to refer only to the young Hindoos of to-day. They, too, like the Japanese, are gifted with wonderful aptitude for the acquisition of the exact sciences. We have heard Cambridge men who had taken high degrees at their university and were employed as professors in the government colleges in India, say that in every class there were usually several young men capable of conquering a distinguished place among the wranglers. In mathematical invention, however, they are deficient. Nor do they take pleasure in trying to apply their knowledge of western science and of the material world to the improvement of the arts of life among themselves. It is quite unlikely that under the most favorable circumstances a Hindoo would be able, or would even attempt to produce a steam-engine upon a model furnished him. The constructive faculty and even the faculty of imitation in the arts seem very feeble in the present generation of Indians. For many years some rather good paintings by ZARANI, who spent a part of his life in Hindostan, have been in the country. Few attempts have been to imitate them, and these few have been failures. At Delhi there has long existed a class of artists who paint miniatures on ivory, but their performances are not admirable.

In the mission and government schools the young Hindoo is impelled to study by emulation, by the desire to stand well with his teacher, and by the pleasure of intellectual excitement. All these incentives are apt to grow weak with maturity of years, the deadening influence of his religion soon begins to tell upon him if he retains his faith in spite of western knowledge, and the apathy produced by the climate generally destroys all love of study for its own sake. The bright, successful and ambitious student more frequently than in any other country becomes the listless, lazy poocurante man. "The sweet doing of nothing" is an Italian saying; the Hindoos also find it very sweet to do nothing.

Mr. Johnson's First Indorser Indicted.

The New York *World* rather more than intimates that Secretary McCulloch is in collusion with the famous New Orleans whisky ring, which is so powerful that the Government has almost ceased to derive revenue under the law. The *World* narrates a startling state of facts, showing that corruption like that which has the mastery in New Orleans, with the apparent consent of the head of the Treasury. As a specimen we quote as follows:

"And during all this time, it seems, the authorities at Washington content themselves in supine indifference, allowing the matter to drift along, though it was a trifling thing for the Treasury to be robbed of millions and the people to be called on to make up the loss from their earnings. The most important matter for those revenue thieves to be circumvented by the Government, is the preservation of public confidence in its power to reach them and make them disgorge their plunder. It exists in spite of the fact that the universal demoralization is being surely and steadily increased, to the great damage of the national character. Revenue officers all over the land are corruptly appointed to take place under the direct patronage of a party that is naturally inclined to reward the rebels of power at any cost, and through any agency which will help to that end. It is the important matter for those revenue thieves to be circumvented by the Government, in which comrade dependence of

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Florida as a State to Go To.

The more we know of the several parts of our country the more apparent are the advantages it presents over any other in the world. While contemplating the attractions of our quarters we hear those that are almost incredible in another. For instance, while all eyes are turned towards the opening West, we are solicited with reports like the following, which we find in a Florida letter published in the Boston *Advertiser*:

Probably no State in the Union offers equal advantage to the very poor man. There are many thousands of acres of government lands within fifteen miles of navigable streams, which are given away to settlers. A week's work by two men and fifty dollars will actually build a better house than most of those occupied by the natives. Everywhere is an abundance of tall and straight pine and cypress trees. It is easy to cut enough logs in a day to build a comfortable house. Shingles are made on the spot with very little labor. Most of the houses here have no boards except in the doors and the window frames. But lumber is so cheap that he must be a very poor laborer who cannot better afford to buy his boards ready sawn for floors and ceilings. It is very easy to clear the pine lands, and an excellent crop can be raised on them the second year; indeed, it is quite common to plant the first year. The trees are rods apart, there is no underbrush, and the turf is very light and loose. A man who has a pair of mules, a cart, harness and plough, and two hundred dollars, at the end of two years can have a comfortable house and outbuildings, a fenced and improved farm of eighty acres, and a crop for sale which will comfortably clothe and provide his family for the next season, and leave him a handsome sum to stock and improve his farm. He must keep all the cattle he can buy, paying not a cent and working not a day for their pasturage and forage. Summer and winter they range through the open pine woods. His garden will furnish him vegetables every month in the year. Fuel grows abundantly at his door, but the climate is so mild that he will have to cut very little, except for cooking. The same mildness of climate saves him the expense of heavy winter clothing; his neighbors will wear very little made out of their own houses. Some of his food crops, corn especially, will be poor; but sugar almost always and cotton often can be made very profitable. In a few years, and with very little care, he can be provided with a profusion of the most delicious fruits. To obtain a subsistence, and a comfortable subsistence, is as easy in Florida as it well can be anywhere. Indeed, it often seems too easy, so that men have to work so little that they very much dislike to work at all.

Railway Earnings in 1868.

The expectations of managers of railways, are being far exceeded, relative to the earnings of their several roads, thus far in 1868. It was generally thought that the large traffic of 1867, was exceptional, and that after the pressure proceeding from the movement of crops was over, a reaction would be experienced to extent of diminishing dividends if they were not reduced. The New York *Tribune* is of the opinion that the natural increase of the business of the country traversed by railways has been under-estimated, and that while people have been looking for a reaction following the rebellion, the increased development of the country has neutralized the losses expected from that cause, and given the roads a permanent traffic, from which regular income is made secure. The early part of the present year will see restored to the permanent paying roads, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Northwestern, and the Michigan Southern roads. The former, says the *Tribune*, with great management, and increased permanent traffic, will soon resume cash dividends, and its shareholders receive scrip to represent earnings spent in construction, new cars, engines, etc. The Northwestern, after paying in a few months $1,500,000 of floating debt, is now in possession of a traffic which will not only enable it to pay the 7 per cent. due the preferred stock in 1867, but to pay in the current year 7 per cent. The Michigan Southern, at its annual meeting, will make a balance sheet as favorable to its shareholders as many previous statements have been unsatisfactory. It promises to show net $1,750,000, a sum which will enable its managers to resume dividends, with every assurance of continuance, if its traffic is to greater than in 1867, which it cannot fail to be. Taking all things into consideration, the railways of 1868 are safer property than they were in 1867.

The Church and Its Property in Italy.

A late letter from Italy says: The sale of ecclesiastical property goes on in Italy with considerable vigor, in spite of the Pontifical allocution of September 20th, in which the decree of the Italian Government ordering the sale, was declared void and of no effect. Some thirty millions of francs worth of property have already been sold, the prices realized being much higher than was expected. At Florence no less than twenty establishments, belonging to suppressed religious incorporations, are for sale. A large number of monks and nuns have left Italy and gone to Rome. *Requiescat in pace.*

Ever since the publication of the Encyclical document in 1864, the clergy of the Peninsula have lost much of their prestige in the eyes of the enlightened classes, and the *Syllabus* of 1867 has but served to widen the chasm between the people and Papacy. It is true the retraction of Cardinal Andrea affords the Pope some consolation in his troubles, but the conduct of the Neapolitan prelate causes little surprise to those who have known him and been in his company. Persuaded that his rupture with the Pope would be the point of departure of a general move on the part of the clergy, who protest universally against the abuses of ecclesiastical authority, the Cardinal imagined he would become the center and arbiter of the revolt. Just the contrary happened, his eminence was foiled on all sides, and the disappointment he felt was the chief reason of his determination to return to Rome.

Protestant worship is now established in the principal cities of Venetia. Twenty ministers from the Waldensian Valley, labor in that province, and evangelical schools flourish at Mantua, Padua, Verona, Udina, Trevosia, and Venice.

A New Way to Detect Whisky Frauds.

Mr. Charles C. Yeaton, of New York, has brought to the attention of the Ways and Means Committee and of the Treasury Department his method of collecting the tax on whisky and of preventing frauds upon the revenue. It commanded attention in part by its novelty, but principally for its apparent adaptation to its end, and the promise it gives of effectually stopping the frightful frands and robberies connected with the manufacture of spirits. The plan embraces a Government barrel check to take the place of the ordinary bung, and which, when attached to the barrel, cannot be removed until the tax has been paid, and which will have the same relation to every barrel of whisky manufactured in the United States that a railroad check has to the baggage to which it is attached. This barrel check is very ingenious. It contains a secret division, in which is locked an engraved and printed secret stamp, issued from the Treasury, lettered and numbered to correspond with its particular barrel, and with none other, and indicates by numbers, words and dates the quantity of whisky manufactured, and the time and place where manufactured. These secret stamps are manufactured in the Treasury Department, and a full record of them is kept there. They are issued from the Treasury only in the Government barrel check, already locked, and the key of each differs from that of any other. The keys are specially placed in the hands of the revenue inspectors only. When issued, the barrel checks are paid for to the full amount of the tax. Mr. Yeaton, on invitation, was an hour and a half before the Ways and Means Committee. He was listened to with the closest attention.

Extraordinary Performance on Drums.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing up the amusements of the Prussians at the capital, says:

"A very curious performance is the drum concert of the celebrated drummer, Mr. Julius Weiffenbach, on sixteen drums with forty-eight drum-sticks. Sixteen drums are placed on iron supporters, in two rows. Those at both ends are placed a little higher, so that the double row of drums forms an arch. The artist shows first his skill on a single drum, and I never suspected so much music in that single instrument. The orchestra commence then to accompany Mr. Weiffenbach's play on the sixteen drums. To describe it is quite impossible. The artist seems to get almost frantic, and his movements would indeed do honor to an acrobat. Without interrupting the tune for a single moment, he throws his drum-sticks about in all directions and catching them again. In the same manner he catches those thrown to him by an attendant. Having concluded this wonderful athletic musical performance, the artist again shows his skill on a single drum, which he places against the back of a chair, catching drum-sticks with still greater dexterity than before. In fact, the sticks are continually flying in the air so that you get quite dizzy with looking at them."

Terrible Flood in China.

The Shanghai correspondence of the Boston *Traveller*, dated December 9, refers thus to the recent flood:

"China's sorrow, the Whang ho, part and parcel of the Yellow river, has overflown its banks in the periodical deluge, but this season causing almost unlimited devastation, flooding a space of over four thousand miles and sweeping off entire villages, and inundating any and every thing in the rush of its waters. Thousands have perished, while over sixty towns and villages cease to exist. The remaining ones are so flooded that their inhabitants go in boats from house to house seeking shelter or food from the scanty remains of the gathered crop—barely enough to last for a few days—and then suffering and starvation awaits them during the winter months. The amount of destitution even now is absolutely frightful, and unless the Chinese Government takes active measures before the frost sets in, these hard working people will hardly survive their at best miserable existence. Their past experience has taught them to rely on their own resources only, as the Government will hardly extend a helping hand to dying fellow-creatures."

The Harlem river is frozen over for the first time in eleven years, and frozen so hard, too, that the ebb and flow of the tide does not affect it. In some places the ice is twelve inches thick, and hundreds of skaters are taking advantage of it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The commemorative masses for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI. were recently celebrated in the Expiatory Chapel in the Rue d'Anjou. A crowd of devout worshippers filled the sacred edifice during the day. Although the execution of the Queen did not take place for nine months after, (the 16th of October,) the two melancholoy anniversaries are always united, and services said for both sovereigns on the 21st of January. A similar mass was likewise performed in the Chapel of the Tuileries, as has been regularly the case since the accession of Napoleon III. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial were present.

A somewhat hard case has been decided at the courts of Angeirs, France. According to the terms of French law the child of a widow, if born three hundred days after her husband's death, is considered as legitimate. Madame Mercier, a widow, pleaded for the recognition of her son, born three hundred days and six hours and a half after the decease of her husband. The decision of the Court was that the child was illegitimate. Rather hard lines, as the fact prevents the child from inheriting his share of M. Mercier's property, which he would otherwise have claimed.

The marriage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with the Princess Alice of Parma was celebrated on January 11, in the chapel of Pradsdorf. The ceremony was performed by the Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Vienna. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for Salzburg, where they are to reside.

As the Princess Bacciochi was recently stepping into her carriage at Rennes, France, the horses suddenly moved, and the Princess slipped down and broke her thigh. Dr. Nelaton was sent for from Paris, and reduced the fracture. Subsequently the Princess received a sympathetic visit from the Empress of the French.

The recent fall of snow in Paris represented a depth of nearly six inches, giving on the whole surface of Paris a volume of 1,341,000 metres cube. To carry off such a mass would have cost about 6,000,000 francs, and required, during a period of ten days, 15,000 carts.

The aggregate, says the Paris *Debats*, of the armies placed on foot by the European Powers amounts to nearly 7,500,000 men; and each soldier costing on an average 1,000f. a year, the whole expense is equal to close upon 20,000,000f. daily, 600,000,000f. monthly, and 7,200,000,000f. each year.

The *Avenir National* says that it has received from a correspondent in Algeria most affecting accounts of the progress of the famine in that country. The dead, it says, are so numerous, that they are thrown into trenches as on the day after a battle.

The *Builier Correspondence* announces that the Pope has refused to make the Archbishop or Paris a Cardinal; but, by way of compention, proposes to place the hat on the Abbe Bonaparte, one of the sons of the Prince De Canino.

Since the first day of the year, the public in Paris and elsewhere in France have been allowed to prepay telegraphic dispatches by means of stamps. All that are not presented at the office can be thrown into the boxes.

The division of the profits of the Theater Francais, at the end of 1867, is said to have represented a larger figure than on any previous occasion, every *sociétaire* having taken for his share about 10,000f.

A band of English pickpockets, men and women, were lately arrested in Paris and sent for trial. More than 4,000 francs in gold and several French purses were found upon them.

Such was the slackness of trade and the consequent want of employment in Paris during the past quarter that no fewer than 8,000 families were unable to pay their rent.

The King of Burmah is desirous of purchasing of the Indian government 10,000 Enfield rifles, but there is some hesitancy about complying with his request.

The *Synope* states that M. Louis Blanc will be brought forward by a number of Liberals as a candidate for Marseilles at the next general election.

On January 1st all Germany, including the North, South, and Austria, adopted the groschen postage for letters under half an ounce in weight.

The Marseilles journals announce that the Davenport Brothers have arrived in that city to give representations.

Mr. Berryer, the father of the French bar, has just entered his seventy-ninth year.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a safe and powerful medicine. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., and is a sure preventive of Consumption. Price One Dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Cord Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. tf

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Facts for the Million.—By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter to Dr. Holloway. During the late Campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Treatise of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod

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Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCK,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 115 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c. Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes. Garden Implements and Greenhouse Requisites. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of $5 and upwards, except Onion Sets and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

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A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION
OF REAL LACES,
OF REAL LACES,
JUST RECEIVED,
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This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.
BERTHAS,
BARBES,
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PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.
☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
OD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.
NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will ceease on the 1ST OF JULY, 1868,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER,
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
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EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
TTHSuf Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
On hand and arriving daily by
DANIEL WALLACE,
303 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
NO HURRY,
PLENTY OF THEM!
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
NEW PRINTS,
BEAUTIFUL DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, TICKINGS,
SHIRTING CHECK,
COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, SATINETS,
WHITE BLANKETS,
JUST OPENED FRESH AND CLEAN.
SHIRT FRONTS, CORSETS,
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HANDKERCHIEFS,
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HADLEY SPOOL COTTON
SOFT FINISH, EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED AND MUCH CHEAPER.
A LARGE STOCK,
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A FULL LINE OF
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WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
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CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
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NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
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OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
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FINEST ASSORTMENT,
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LOWEST PRICES.
It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.
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McCALLUM BROS.,
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Oil Cloths,
Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.
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Price Advanced--Par and Interest.
The Central Pacific R. R.,
The Best and Principal Portion of the
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Is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force; and it is reasonably certain that the Continuous Railroad from the Atlantic to the *New York to San Francisco will be made in 1870.*
The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for construction of the Main Line; and bonds to an adequate grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, (some of which are now worth $20 per acre,) have received from California sources, donations, and private subscriptions, the sum of $3,000,000.
The available resources of this Company are therefore sufficient, when completed, amounting to $77,760,000 on the first 726 miles of the Line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to fully complete, all but 247 miles of the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.
The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the
Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.
In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Company are now offering for sale, a limited amount of their
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at 6 per cent. accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.
These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.
Investors will have at least the following advantages:
I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.
II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.
III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospect of rapid completion are favorable.
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V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.
VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.
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At this time they yield nearly
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Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal adequately secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.
Orders sent by mail with funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,
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2,000 BBLS. EXTRA NO. 1 SALT,
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10 CHEESE BOXES
PRIME ROLL BUTTER,
RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY
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SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR;
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OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
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Sugars and Molasses.
220 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
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To arrive by the following Steamers:
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Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on receiving the last invoices.
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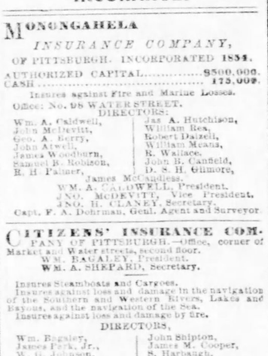
REFERENCES.
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. G. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.



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The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who may own shares in the National Banks of other counties in the state and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 21st DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 13th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors are appointed to collect from delinquents the tax as collected."
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

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The Daily Commercial

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Trial of Samuel Hull for the Murder of Charles H. Parker.

Testimony for Commonwealth Closed.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Proceedings of the Third Day.

On Saturday morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, in session at Greensburg, assembled at nine o'clock, when the case of Samuel Hull, whose trial for the killing of Charles H. Parker, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, commenced on Thursday, was resumed. It being generally understood that the evidence for the Commonwealth would be closed during the day, and the defense opened, persons from all parts of Westmoreland and surrounding counties, who felt an interest in the trial, arrived in Greensburg at an early hour, and remained in the Court House throughout the day. The witnesses generally gave their evidence in a low tone of voice, and it is not probable that one-half the audience could understand what was said, yet they remained as interested spectators. At half-past ten o'clock the DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing a report of the previous day's proceedings, arrived, and the large number of extra copies ordered by Mr. McCabe, the agent, was soon exhausted, the demand being much greater than the supply. Upon the opening of Court, the following witnesses were called on the part of the Commonwealth:

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF OF POLICE OF JOHNSTOWN.

Major Reckman, sworn—Am Chief of Police of Johnstown. Was one of the party that arrested Hull. Visited the house of Wm. Donnelly, when we were told by Donnelly that Hull was not there, and that we had no right to enter; we had a warrant; Donnelly said he thought we were after him, as he had been in trouble. He finally came down stairs and said he would kill some of us if we tried to enter. He used violent language; I heard him swear so. Could see Donnelly through the window; he had something in his hand with which he struck against the window sill; thought it was a navy revolver. He finally opened the door, when Hull stepped forward, saying "Here I am, I am the man, take me." When Hull first showed himself he had a chair uplifted over his head. I think the door was opened from the outside. I have the defendant's watch in my possession, which he accidentally left at home; can return it at any time.

Cross-examined—I was close to the window holding a lantern, when I saw Donnelly. All but one or two of our party had pistols; Donnelly might have had a candlestick in his hand instead of a pistol.

MR. JONES RECALLED.

Bradford R. Jones, recalled. On the night of the murder the train stopped at Nineveh station about the usual time. Two or three minutes afterwards Parker was cut.

Cross-examined—Took the train about six minutes to run from the place we first put Hull off to Nineveh station.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE HACKETT.

A. M. Hackett sworn—Am a detective in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. Had charge of Hull, after his arrest, from Florence to Greensburg. Told him I did not want him to make any acknowledgments to me. Afterwards said to him that I did not think Parker had done anything to deserve that kind of treatment. Hull said that he was not there, and did not know Parker personally, merely by sight, and that he never did him any harm. Said he had not drank before since May, and did not think he should want a job of braking that winter. I left him in jail at Greensburg.

STEPHEN SAWYER RE CALLED.

Stephen Sawyer was re-called and identified Hull as the person he saw make the thrust at Parker.

At this point Mr. Hunter arose and said the testimony for the Commonwealth had closed.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Hazlett opened for the defense. He recounted the various degrees of homicide, and held that the specific design or intent to take life necessary for murder in the first degree was absent in this case. The defendant did not ask for sympathy, but merely for justice. The defense would show that the defendant had a five dollar bill changed at Florence, and had a ten and two two dollar bills in his pocket when he got upon the cars. Captain Parker was known as a quarrelsome man, and the language used by him to Hull was of a character violent, while Miss Kerr, one of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, stated what the words spoken by the defendant were so low that she could not hear them. Mr. Hazlett reviewed the circumstance connected with the case, at considerable length, after which the following witnesses were called:

TESTIMONY OF MR. MITCHELL.

Wm. D. Mitchell, sworn—I am the person that got on the Johnstown Accommodation train on the 31st of December last, with Hull. He had drank ten or twelve drinks. I drank three with him. He was going to Johnstown, and asked me to go with him. Saw him have fourteen dollars; one ten and two two dollar bills. After we had got into the cars at New Florence, Jones, the brakeman, came in and asked where we were going. Hull replied, to Johnstown and handed him a bill. Jones asked if he would take two fares out of it, and Hull said yes. Jones took the bill and walked away, when Hull told him to mind that was a two dollar bill, and bring him back the change. Jones then went out, and I walked forward and lighted a cigar at the stove. When I returned to the seat, Jones was in the act of handing Hull a ten cent note. Hull said there was a mistake and change was not right there. Jones said Hull was mistaken, as it was only a one dollar bill. Hull said he knew he was not mistaken, and if he would come to the conductor he would show him the bill. Hull and I went to the center of the car, where Hull asked the conductor the denomination of the bill he had given him. Mr. Parker took out his book and showing a one dollar note said that was the one. Hull said that he had given him a two dollar bill. Parker replied, "Look a here man, you have said enough; take your seat." Hull said, "I don't accuse you, but if you search that man (Jones) you will find the two dollar bill." Parker then arose, stepped into the aisle and said, "If you accuse that man of having the bill you are a liar." Hull said, "you can't scare anybody here." Parker made a motion to go towards Hull, when the latter struck at him. Hull stooped forward, when Jones caught him by the throat and pushed him back into the seat. Mr. Parker then pulled the bell rope. Jones then let Mr. Hull go and also pulled the bell rope. Hull stepped behind me, when I asked the conductor to free ride on, as I thought Hull would keep quiet. Parker replied that if I wanted to ride to Johnstown I might do so, but Hull should not, and must get off. Hull replied, "I can do so," and walked off. I got off with him. Hull said he had paid his fare to Johnstown and was going, at the same time asking me to get on the train. He got on and I walked back to Florence. I saw him that night in a hotel in Forence about a quarter before one o'clock. He was drinking. He remained there about half an hour. Mr. Donnelly was with him. They took a bottle of whisky with them when they left. After they went away—probably twenty minutes—the party from Johnstown arrived. Did not know whether Hull went to Donnelly's or to his father's house. Donnelly asked him to go home with him.

Cross-examination — Reside at Florence. Hull boarded with Baker's Hotel at Florence afternoon. Baker is Hull's brother-in-law. I boarded at the hotel and saw Hull drink ten or twelve times. Saw Hull with a ten and two two dollar bills. Heard Hull say that he had a five dollar bill changed at Florence, and had a ten and two two dollar bills in his pocket when he got upon the cars. Captain Parker was known as a quarrelsome man, and the language used by him to Hull was of a violent character, while Miss Kerr, one of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, stated what the words spoken by the defendant were so low that she could not hear them. Mr. Hazlett reviewed the circumstance connected with the case, at considerable length, after which the following witnesses were called:

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